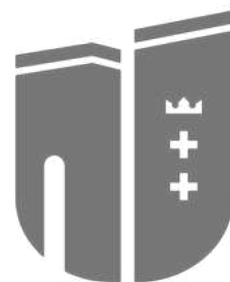




Wojewódzki Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych od klasy IV



Etap rejonowy 26 listopada 2019 roku

Godz. 14.00

Czas trwania testu: 90 minut

Nr				
RKK		—		

Instrukcja dla ucznia:

1. Test konkursowy na etapie rejonowym zawiera 7 zadań (I - VII).
2. Przed udzieleniem odpowiedzi uważnie przeczytaj polecenie i treść zadania.
3. Wszystkie odpowiedzi wpisuj czytelnie i wyraźnie w wyznaczonych miejscach.
4. Przy rozwiązywaniu zadań zamkniętych wyboru wielokrotnego wybierz tylko jedną, prawidłową odpowiedź i zaznacz ją krzyżykiem, np.:
a. ~~X~~ c.
5. W przypadku pomyłki, weź błędną odpowiedź w kółko i oznacz krzyżykiem poprawną odpowiedź.
6. Test wypełniaj niebieskim lub czarnym długopisem nieścieralnym, nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki.
7. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu w trakcie etapu rejonowego.
8. Nie korzystaj z żadnych urządzeń telekomunikacyjnych, słowników ani innych pomocy naukowych.
9. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed zakończeniem testu.
10. Punkty przyznawane są tylko za w pełni poprawne ortograficznie i gramatycznie rozwiązania, zgodne z zasadami i normami języka pisanego używanego w kontekstach formalnych, o ile z polecenia zadania nie wynika kontekst nieformalny.
11. Maksymalna liczba punktów, jaką możesz uzyskać, to 80 pkt.

Powodzenia ☺

Uzyskane punkty: /80 p., czyli %	Imię i nazwisko przewodniczącego RKK	Podpis przewodniczącego RKK
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Zadanie I. Przeczytaj uważnie tekst i wykonaj część A i B zadania pod tekstem.

THE TECHNOLOGY THAT WILL GIVE YOU SUPERPOWERS

Have you ever dreamt of being a superhero? Until now, superpowers such as being able to fly or climb walls like a spider have been limited to comic books and movies. But all that is changing. Here are four amazing superpowers that you may soon be able to try for yourself.

A Binoculars? They're so twentieth century! These days you can wear contact lenses if you want telescopic vision. Thanks to four tiny metallic mirrors in the lenses, everything you're looking at appears to be three times closer than it really is. It's true that you can't see things hundreds of kilometres away like Superman can, but the power of these lenses is only going to increase with time. And sight isn't your only sense that can be improved by technology. New high-tech earbuds let you control the sounds you hear. Do you want to avoid hearing your dad's terrible taste in music while you chat to him, or listen to a private conversation on the other side of the classroom? You can do that just by adjusting the earbuds' settings on your smartphone. Cool or what?

B There have been invisibility cloaks in fairy tales for centuries, but they now seem to be close to reality. Scientists have been developing a special metal material which can bend the light around an object in a way that makes it disappear from view. Until recently, the material could only be made in tiny sizes, but now a scientist has managed to make a piece of the material four centimetres square. No one is intending to sell cloaks made from it any time soon, but just imagine the fun when they do! Listening to teachers' conversations in the staff room, playing tricks on your friends, disappearing when it's time to do the washing up ... The possibilities are endless. Unfortunately, the possibilities for criminals are endless too, but perhaps we needn't worry too much about how popular invisibility cloaks will be. No one will be able to use them for long, because once you've taken one off and put it down, how will you ever find it again?!

C People may not bother going to the gym in the future, when there's an easier way to get stronger: wear an exoskeleton. Like Iron Man's suit, this is a kind of wearable robot that fits around your body and gives you super strength. One exoskeleton that's already available allows you to lift 200 kg as if it were just 4 kg. There's only one problem: no one can work out how to produce a battery that's powerful enough for this amazing invention. Scientists have suggested using a small nuclear reactor for its electrical supply, but although this could keep the exoskeleton working for a hundred years, it would have terrible consequences if something went wrong. Obviously, people are a bit nervous of trying that, so for now, you'll need to plug in a cable before you can switch on your exoskeleton and start lifting up planes like the Hulk.

D Imagine always being able to choose the perfect birthday present for your dad without asking him for ideas, or knowing what your friends really think of your new hairstyle. Who wouldn't want to be able to mind-read? The science on this is developing fast. Scientists already have equipment that can guess which word you are thinking of with a 61 percent success rate, and they expect the technology to be more accurate soon. It will be a life-changing development for people who are unable to communicate with speech, and a fun way for the rest of us to 'talk' to our friends without moving our lips. But the excitement of mind-reading might wear off quickly. How well would you get on with your friends and family if they knew exactly what you were thinking about them all the time?

Część A: Określ, w których paragrafach znajdują się odpowiedzi na poniższe pytania: .../10

No.	Which paragraph describes a superpower or invention as something that:	Paragraph
0.	<i>Przykład: changes your vision so that you can see much better?</i>	A
1.	may not be very popular after people have used it for a while?	
2.	might be difficult to keep?	
3.	will benefit people who can't speak?	
4.	is unlikely to be available to buy in the near future?	
5.	can stop an experience that you don't like?	
6.	might help you to get honest feedback on your appearance?	
7.	could be achieved in a very dangerous way?	
8.	might encourage people to take less exercise?	
9.	might cause problems in families?	
10.	gives you a much less impressive ability than a superhero's?	

Część B: Odszukaj w tekście wyrażania pasujące do podanych definicji. Odpowiedzi wpisuj WIELKIMI LITERAMI: .../10

Przykład: 0. SUPERHERO – a character in a story/film who has unusual strength or power

11. _____ - (noun) a measurement of the number of times something happens or exists during a particular period
12. _____ - (verb) to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the main supply of electricity
13. _____ - (noun) the ability to see
14. _____ - (noun) a type of coat that has no sleeves, fastens at the neck and hangs loosely from shoulders, worn especially in the past
15. _____ - (adjective) pleasant and comfortable to wear
16. _____ - (adjective) able to give completely correct information or to do something in an exact way
17. _____ - (verb/gerund) changing something slightly to make it more suitable for a new set of conditions or make it work better
18. _____ - (adjective) continuing for a long time and seeming to have no limit
19. _____ - (verb/gerund) raising somebody/ something or being raised to a higher position or level
20. _____ - (verb) to gradually disappear or stop

Zadanie II. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach jednym słowem tak, żeby powstał logiczny i spójny tekst. Odpowiedzi wpisuj WIELKIMI LITERAMI. .../10

0.Przykład BOTH native English speakers and non-native speakers 21. _____ the spelling of English one of 22. _____ most difficult characteristics. The English spelling system is not 23. _____ on a phonetic link between sounds and letters, as is the spelling of Spanish and certain 24. _____ languages. Instead, English spelling is affected by the historical development of the language. Some words are pronounced in several different ways; similarly, different combinations of letters can produce the same pronunciation. The six different pronunciations of *ough* provide an outstanding example of the differences 25. _____ spelling and pronunciation, as in *bough*, *cough*, *thorough*, *thought*, *through*, and *rough*. The spellings come from a time when *gh* represented a sound 26. _____ was pronounced. Another difference is the many different spellings of the *sh* sound, 27. _____ for example in *anxious*, *fission*, *fuchsia*, and *ocean*. The link between sound and spelling in English is not phonetically exact 28. _____ two main reasons. First, spelling changes did not keep pace 29. _____ changes in the sound system after the development of printing and of conventions for spelling. For example, the *k* in *knife* and the *gh* in *right* come from the Middle English period (from about 1100 to about 1500), when they were pronounced as separate sounds. Second, 30. _____ are some spelling conventions that are based on other languages.

Adapted from www.lexico.com

Zadanie III. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź A, B, C lub D.

.../10

Przykład: Please, don't book seats by the window, I prefer sitting in the..... seat.

~~A. aisle~~ B. hall C. corridor D. passage

31. I don't like my job very much. I think I'm going to soon and find another one.

A. fire B. make redundant C. retire D. resign

32. I love all fruit, but apples.

A. especially B. specially C. specifically D. mostly

33. A lot of trains are late today due to heavy snowfall.

A. going B. driving C. running D. riding

34. Can you the difference between these two pictures?

A. talk B. tell C. say D. pronounce

35. Kate said she was going to her hair black as she's fed up with blond colour.

A. paint B. stain C. dye D. polish

36. Whenever I have to speak in public, I get ... stomach

A. distressed B. upset C. damaged D. worried

37. I can't use the stairs because of my swollen ankle. Let's use the

A. conveyor B. track C. escalator D. stairway

38. When a shop assistant gives me a bag, I refuse since I'm trying to reduce the amount of plastic I use.

A. transporter B. shopping C. goods D. carrier

39. I'm extremely nervous as I'm my exams this month.

A. making B. sitting C. revising D. giving

40. Actually, he's not very tall. He isn't short either. I guess he is medium-.....

A. high B. tall C. height D. size

Zadanie IV. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania brakującymi elementami czasowników frazowych tak, aby powstały logiczne, poprawne zdania. .../10

Przykład: I'm going to take ... learning Spanish because it may be very useful when I go on holidays.

A. on B. in ~~C. up~~ D. for

41. We blew lots of balloons for the party.

A. up B. out C. on D. away

42. After three albums, the band broke in order to have solo careers.

A. out B. off C. down D. up

43. Unfortunately, their marriage didn't work and they got divorced last year.

A. out B. on C. up D. off

44. You'll wear yourself if you carry on working so hard.

A. off B. of C. away D. out

45. It was Roger to make sure all the doors and windows were locked.

A. down to B. up to C. down on D. up on

46. The police finally caught the car at the traffic lights.

A. up on B. up with C. on with D. within

47. I'm sorry to be so slow. Am I holding people?

A. on B. away C. up D. down

48. He didn't know the true facts so he made them

A. off B. of C. away D. up

49. I hate the city, but we put living there because of our jobs.

A. on with B. up with C. away with D. up on

50. All jewellery must be taken when doing sports.

A. away B. out C. down D. off

Zadanie V. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania przyimkami. W każdą lukę musisz wpisać jedno słowo. **.../10**

Przykład: The folder you have been asking 0. about is 00. on my desk

- a) The film starts at eight o'clock and I'd like to be 51)..... the cinema 52)..... time to see the start of the film.
- b) I saw Jessica 53) Oxford street on Friday afternoon and she told me she's still 54)..... university.
- c) I had never been to the United States before, so when we arrived 55)..... JFK airport 56) that spring morning in 1989, I felt very excited.
- d) I agree with you 57)..... some extent but 58) general I would have put things differently.
- e) Is there anything 59)..... the television this evening? Have a look in the paper – I think the TV guide is 60) the back page.

Zadanie VI. Uzupełnij tekst przekształcając odpowiednio podane słowa tak, aby pasowały do tekstu. Pamiętaj o poprawności gramatycznej i ortograficznej. .../10

przykład: possibility

combine, differ, satisfy, perform, commerce, catch, compete, advert, educate, complete

Is it **przykład 0) possible** to earn a lot of money using just a cheap video camera and YouTube or Facebook? Joel Moss Levinson is an American who keeps winning 61)..... for the best homemade commercials. His task is to invent a clip which will interest the young consumer. You may be surprised to learn that Mr Levinson is not a professional copywriter. In fact, he has little 62) and even less success in his professional life. He's never 63) any studies or found a good job he's already won more than \$200,000 for his video clips advertising 64) products. He is a great 65) with a comic talent who does not mind making a fool of himself. His 66) are always silly, strange and funny, which makes them popular among young people in the USA. He uses 67) jingles and advertising slogans which rhyme. What's more, in his videos he behaves like a clown. This 68) appeals to young people who watch them, laugh at them and share them with others. Both Mr Levinson and the company he works for are 69)..... .They earn lots of money without investing too much in the 70) campaign.

(Adapted from Password, Macmillan Education)

Zadanie VII. Do podanych niżej nazwisk znanych postaci z historii i kultury krajów anglojęzycznych dobierz po jednym hasle z tabeli A, tak aby uzupełnić brakujące elementy tabeli B. W tabeli A trzy hasła zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej z wymienionych postaci. .../10

TABELA A	<i>0. przykład: laws of motion</i>	A. 'Wuthering Heights'
B. 'The Great Dictator'	C. electric light bulb	D. Mount Everest
E. March on Washington	F. 'Braveheart'	G. 'Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus'
H. 'Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'	I. "Bridge Over Troubled Water"	J. 'Ann of Green Gables'
K. "Pride and Prejudice"	L. steam engine	M. "Highlander"

TABELA B.

	NAME	ACHIEVEMENT/ HISTORICAL EVENT
<i>0</i>	<i>Przykład: Isaac Newton</i>	<i>0. (laws of motion)</i>
71.	Sir Edmund Percival Hillary	
72.	Martin Luther King	
73.	Robert Louis Stevenson	
74.	Mel Gibson	
75.	Emily Brontë	
76.	Lucy Maud Montgomery	
77.	Thomas Alva Edison	
78.	Charlie Chaplin	
79.	Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley	
80.	Simon & Garfunkel	